





who scents the ridiculous from afar, will hold no commerce with him who feels exquisitely the fine feelings of the heart, and is alive to nothing else; whereas, talent is talent, and mind is mind, in all its branches. We must despise no sort of talent; they all have their separate duties and uses, all the happiness of man for their object; they all improve, exalt, and gladden him.—*Sydney Smith.*

ated ship is not in a depth from which she can be raised, I would suggest the propriety of fitting out an expedition for the purpose of determining that point. It could be done at a comparatively trifling cost, and would not only give satisfaction to those immediately interested, but also to the community at large.

JOHN PONTON,  
Submarine Engineer.

**Notice to the Creditors of Wm. E. Culver.**  
**I** AM engaged in making up a correct account of liabilities and assets of Wm. E. Culver. The pass-books of the depositors will greatly aid me in arriving at a correct statement. Will the depositors please deliver their pass-books to me, at Mr. Culver's office, on Main street, to be squared and delivered back to them.  
 of b&j1 HENRY DENT, Assignee.

rant or to families or parties on short notice.  
 el j&b RUEFER & MYERS.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.



# TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, AND VALISES.

## GREAT BARGAINS IN TRUNKS AT

### J. H. McCleary's

#### NATIONAL TRUNK EMPORIUM,

Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

I would respectfully invite the attention of merchants and others visiting the city to my large and elegant assortment of TRUNKS, which I am prepared to offer at least twenty per cent. lower than any other establishment in the city. My stock embraces a greater variety of trunks than is kept by any other house in the Western country. Many of the styles are entirely new and cannot fail to please those in want of a trunk both as regards price and quality. The many advantages which I possess over other houses in the city, such as manufacturing my own boxes, finishing my own leather, importing my own material, etc., enable me to offer my trunks at much lower prices than any other establishment either in this city or Cincinnati. Merchants and others will be consulting their own interests by giving me a call before making their purchases. Orders promptly attended to. [May 26 & 27 & 28 & 29 & 30 & 31]

[From this morning's Journal.]

#### ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

New York, October 5.  
The steamer Anglo-Saxon has arrived at Quebec, bringing Liverpool advices of the 23d ult.

The America arrived on the 20th and the Vanderbilt on the morning and the Atlantic on the night of the 22d.

Sales of cotton for three days 40,000 bales. Tobacco and breadstuffs declining. Provisions very dull. Consols 90 1/2 @ 90 3/4.

European news unimportant.

QUEBEC, Oct. 5.

Havelock had resumed his march on Lucknow, small detachments of troops being sent by the overland mail route.

London, Sept. 22.—Money generally unchanged since previous advices. Consols closed at 90 1/2 @ 90 3/4 for money and 90 1/2 @ 90 3/4 for account. Railroad securities slightly advanced.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.—Circulars report cotton as generally without change. Sales for three days 14,000 bales, nearly all of which to the trade. Market closed quiet but steady.

Manchester advices continued favorable.

Breadstuffs have a declining tendency. Flour is reported steady, although some circulars report a decline of 6d. Wheat dull and 3d lower.

Rosin is firm. Spirits turpentine is steady at 39s. Tallow has little inquiry—prices weak.

Corn 4s 6d. Oils are generally unchanged. Bark quiet.

London.—Wheat dull at 2s 3/4 lower. Sugar better—quotations advanced. Coffee dull. Tea firm at 19s @ 19s 8d—all qualities considerably advanced.

Tallow firm. Lined oil 40s. Pig iron dull.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Sept. 23d.—Markets generally quiet and unchanged.

India.—General Leide died before Delhi.

Lord Elgin's mission to Calcutta was understood to relate to the transfer of troops from India to China.

Another meeting at Bombay had been suppressed.

The merchants of Calcutta had petitioned the Queen to take control of India.

Gen. Banks, who commanded in the engagement at Lucknow, had been killed.

France.—It has been formally denied that France was seeking a close alliance with Russia.

The workmen at Ghent were on a strike. A general strike was feared.

Spain.—It was believed that the crisis in Spanish affairs was over. There would be no change in the cabinet. The cause of the recent trouble was the refusal of the Queen to remove Governor Cancha.

Four vessels had been sunk in the harbor of Gala, and forty lives lost.

England refuses to give up the Island of Penam to Turkey. The Moldavian elections were largely in favor of the Union.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 5.

The town begins to assume a lively appearance. A number of the members of the Legislature have arrived. Fenney, Speaker of the Senate, is already here. Getz, Speaker of the House, is expected to-night. No excitement. Everything calm.

There are various speculations as to whether there is to be a move to legislation to relieve the general distress.

The Governor's message is awaited with great anxiety. A quorum of both Houses will probably be present in the morning. They will meet at 11 o'clock, when the message will be immediately presented. The message will probably state the condition of the banks and financial business embarrassments; but make no recommendations, leaving it to the Legislature to devise remedies for the evils it itself. As it is doubtful whether anything can be done for their relief, a small minority may embarrass the majority to such an extent as to defeat any measure for their relief. No prediction can be made certainly.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 5.

At the Republican State convention held in this city to-day, Elias S. Terry and S. D. Pratt, were nominated as candidates to fill the vacancies in the Supreme Bench, caused by the resignation of Judges Stuart and Lookins.

The city is already crowded with visitors to the State fair. The number of entries made from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. to-day was 1,075. Stocks, machinery and agricultural products are moving rapidly to the fair grounds. A number of distinguished persons have already arrived, and a number of the prominent papers are represented.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

The Southern mail brings no papers late as due. Four companies 4th regiment artillery arrived at New Orleans from Florida.

The sloop Harlaw, recently burned at sea, sailed from Charleston, on the 22d July, and had on board a cargo of 1,600 bales of cotton and 2,400 barrels naval stores. She was insured at Charleston for \$2,500.

The Navy Department to-day received an official communication from Com. Spaulding, relative to his reconnaissance of the Isthmus, between Aspinwall and Panama, to ascertain the practicability of constructing an inter-oceanic canal. He and his scientific party took the route, which the railroad proposes, as in every respect the most desirable for this purpose. He reports that the Isthmus itself seems to present no serious obstacle for the construction of a canal.

But there would be great difficulty in procuring laborers for the successful accomplishment of the work. The distance from ocean to ocean, according to engineer Totten's estimate is 45 1/2 miles. It is calculated that the cost of the canal, including harbor improvements on both sides, could not exceed \$60 millions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

Attorney General Black, in a recent decision, says that a person who claims land in California under a grant from Mexico, is entitled to have a patent for it issued from the General Land Office whenever he shows his claim, has been finally confirmed by the Commissioners of the District Court or by the Supreme Court, if he, at the same time, accompanies the proof with a survey certified and approved by the Surveyor General of California. That the Attorney General has a certain supervisory control over the investigation of these California land claims, while the contest upon them is between the United States and the Mexican grantees; but, beyond this, persons claiming titles adverse to the patentees, must resort to the proper courts of the State.

During the week ending Saturday, inclusive, the Postmaster General has signed drafts for the pay of mail contractors to an amount of at least one million dollars, which has already been drawn from the Treasury.

In Treasury transactions, the aggregate of drafts for sale for that period is about three million dollars, of which two and a half million are on New York.

Large amounts of United States stocks continue to come in for redemption. Fifty thousand dollars' worth were received this morning.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

The United States mail steamship Calhoun, from Havana, with dates to the 30th ult., arrived at this port.

Business at Havana and throughout the Island was dull. Freights poor. The yellow fever was declining.

The slaver captured off Cardenas was the American ship Mazepa. She is said to have had 1,500 slaves on board.

The stock of sugar at Havana amounted to 195,000 boxes.

## LATEST NEWS.

We have rarely seen such a batch of nonsense as the Eastern dispatches which we received to-day. It is evident that the fault was with the operator East that transmitted them or the operator that received them here. We have revised them so as to make them at all readable, and omitted a portion which we could not decipher.

The Ella.—We are indebted to Capt. Corbett and Mr. Bell, clerk of this steamer, for a memorandum. The Ella is up for Cairo. She will take no freight whatever, confining herself to passenger, and will go to Cairo in the shortest possible time by the river route. She has splendid accommodations and will leave to-morrow.

Capt. Gormley has sold his interest in the steamer A. B. Chambers to Capt. Davis, of the David Tatum, at the rate of \$44,000 for the whole boat.

Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie.—An article has been recently going the rounds of the papers which states "that Mrs. Ritchie (formerly Mrs. Mowatt) is to appear again on the stage, owing to her husband's loss of fortune."

We are authorized by a friend of the family, says the New York Evening Post, to state that the above is utterly untrue in all its parts, and can have had its origin only in the malicious brain of the inventor. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie have been passing the summer at the residence of her father (Samuel G. Ogden, Esq.), in Astoria, Mr. Ritchie having for some time been an invalid, owing to the fracture of one of his legs; but, being now perfectly recovered, they intend returning to Richmond in two or three weeks, when he will resume his editorial duties.

A NEW INVENTION.—There is in the American Institute exhibition, New York, a contrivance, that in hot weather must be a delicious luxury, viz: an ordinary rocking-chair, fitted up superbly, and on the left arm of the chair a flexible tube, that, passing through delicate perfumes, blows upon the heated face a stream of cool air from a pair of double bellows underneath the chair, set in action by the rocking motion that may be given to it.

The first experiment, on this Continent, of lighting a city with gas made from peat was successfully tried in Portland, Maine, last week. The light was clear and brilliant, and few of the citizens were aware that coal was not used as usual.

The New York Tribune of Saturday says:

The necessities of the holders of stocks force them in large amounts on the market for cash while the new bankruptcies of companies and the passing of dividends depress not only the stocks of these companies, but unfavorably affect the market for all other securities. Under the pressure to sell and the scarcity of money with which to buy. It will be seen that Hartford and New Haven, which have always been considered one of the best, if not the best managed and safest roads in the United States, and which is almost entirely in the hands of capitalists, the stock hereof ranging at about 125, sold to-day at par. Delaware and Chesapeake, and some other roads, which have always commanded a large premium, sold at 95, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, 71. This road has always paid 10 3/4 cent, and owes practically no floating or funded debt, the bonds having been converted into stock, with the exception of some \$50,000. Bank stocks are dull and lower. American Exchange sold at 68, Bank of America 64, Park 70, Corn Exchange 75, Merchants 92, &c.

There is rather more disposition shown to buy Sterling Exchange at the very low figures ruling, and we hear that the bank has made some purchases of the bill of exchange in the proceeds in gold. One of the most serious obstacles to a recovery from the present monetary revolution is the want of confidence in the exchange. There are large orders here both for produce and for the export movement in produce would be very large and strengthening if any vent could be found for the bills drawn against shipment. Carriage are now lying at our wharves ready for departure, which are detained from the impossibility of negotiating the exchange given for advances. It is of the highest importance that some measure should be adopted to dispel the clouds of things which surround the bill of exchange and to give it the confidence which it needs. The effect of these failures is to embarrass will move the negotiation of paper, and to alarm capitalists into hoarding their money. The failure to-day includes the highly important and essential business of the Chicago and St. Louis. This is a fair house, with connections to St. Louis, and is one of the oldest houses in the country. The "Co." was Mr. J. F. Sanford, who died last summer. The importance of this business is to be understood by the fact that the house has made an assignment to Mr. U. A. Murdoch and his associates, and that the interest in the Illinois Central Railroad held by Chicago & St. Louis, 5,000 shares have been transferred to Mr. George Peabody, of London, and none of it, we understand, will come upon the market. The "Iron" house of P. Chouteau, Sanford, & Co., No. 2 Nassau street, will not suspend. This house consists of Mr. Chouteau, Mr. Sanford, and Mr. H. A. Bank and his associates and business has always been kept entirely distinct from those of the firm connected with the Chicago Press, of Monday, has the following:

The bankers are making advances on produce, but the margin required to put up by shippers is large, and in this matter they are moving with great caution. One of our bankers said to us to-day that he had plenty of currency to buy the produce that might offer, but, of course, on the terms above referred to.

Gold is excessively scarce and dear. There are no fixed rates for ordinary currency. Ten per cent. premium are the lowest rates, and at these rates it can only be obtained in small quantities of some of the brokers. Most of them refuse to sell at any price, and all the regular banks are shut. Some of the brokers charge as high as from fifteen to twenty per cent.

Exchange for collections rules to-day at ten per cent. premium. This rate is enormous if it is true, but outsiders cannot be sure of it, as it is not a matter of public knowledge. Some of our best merchants have paid, ten per cent. on their notes to-day, and express themselves determined "not to go to protest," should it rise at twice that rate. Such conduct is noble and worthy of all praise, but it must make sad inroads upon the profit side of the ledger.

Messrs. Swift, Brother, & Johnston, of Chicago, who suspended last week, have concluded to wind up their business. They furnish the following exhibit of their affairs:

Our assets amount to \$1,659,414 75  
Liabilities 706,742 75  
Surplus \$952,672 02

The Cincinnati Times, of Monday evening, says: The highly respectable banking house of Messrs. Dunlevy, Drake, & Co. This firm was injured considerably in means, and more in credit, by the failure of Messrs. Atwood & Co. New York, some weeks ago, with whom the Cincinnati house kept their Eastern account.

D. D. & Co. have very little in the city; their principal indebtedness is to the country banks and bankers. Their deposit account at the city treasury has been as high as \$250,000; but recently, particularly since the failure of Atwood & Co., this amount has been greatly reduced, and we understand their entire present indebtedness does not exceed \$100,000.

Their surplus stated to be large, and that they will pay dollar for dollar, as soon as they can realize on their assets, does not seem to be doubted by their money operating neighbors.

Money continues very stringent, and no transactions are occurring. The discount houses are doing nothing worth notice. The rates for paper are not quotable, but wherever made tangible are ruinously high.

Exchange on New York to-day has declined to 4 prem., selling rate, but gold is still 5 prem., and both in good demand. In Trust Co. checks nothing is doing. The rates of discount for bills are unaltered. The leading bankers are taking Bank of Ashland, Ky., notes on deposit at par, and say they are good.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.  
Reported for the Louisville Journal by Gen. John M. Harlan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.  
FRANKFORT, Monday, Oct. 5.

CARRIES DECISION.  
Williams vs. Frazier, Griggs, affirmed;  
Shepherd Trustee vs. Gano, Scott, affirmed;  
Jackson vs. Thompson, Jefferson, affirmed;  
Harlan vs. Seaton, Groom, reversed;  
Wilkinson vs. Wilkins, McGovern, reversed.

OTHERS.  
Mitchell vs. Taylor, &c., Louisville, was argued;  
Todd's heirs vs. Meffah, fully argued.

DESKS.—Rosewood and Mahogany Desks, four sizes, cheap. [14 & 15] CRUMP & WELSH.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

New York, Oct. 6.  
The steamer City of Washington arrived at 9 1/2 o'clock this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

Her general advices were anticipated by the Anglo-Saxon, which arrived yesterday at Quebec, but she furnishes interesting details and the following further information:

The East India Company had declined the proffer of the European-American Steam Company for vessels to convey troops to India by the overland route. Lord Elgin had brought to Calcutta 1,700 troops, who were to proceed up the Ganges forthwith. He proposed to take some native regiments to China, where they would be more trustworthy than in India.

General Neill, who was in command at Cawnpore, was compelling the high caste of Brahmins to rise. The European soldiers are accelerating their movements with the cat and then hanging them.

A letter to the Paris Patrie says that Neema Sahib, who was reported to have committed suicide, was marching upon Lucknow with 15,000 men, and was four days ahead of Gen. Havelock. Fort Lucknow was deemed impregnable.

After the fight between Caunt and Langham for the championship of England of an hour and forty minutes, darkness came on and the fight was drawn.

New York, Oct. 6.  
Money more stringent. Stocks generally lower, sterling exchange dull at par to 1 per cent. premium. Willets & Co., hardware merchants, have suspended.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 6.

The Governor's message to the special session of the Legislature states that the sudden and severe financial revolution which had occurred, inducing a suspension of specie payments by the banks in this and some other States, however much to be regretted and deplored, was unavoidable. The present exigency requires an early convocation of the Legislature to protect the interests of the Commonwealth and people. The banks should be released from penalties and forfeitures incurred by suspension of specie payments, and such suspension be authorized for a reasonable time, so as to enable them safely to resume. To force the banks into early liquidation would compel them to require immediate payments from debtors, and entail upon the community the miseries of a wide-spread bankruptcy and ruin, while an unreasonable extension of the unnatural state of a suspension would greatly increase the evils of the irredeemable paper currency. A resumption of specie payments should not be postponed longer than necessary.

Therefore he recommends that the bank, which may be relieved from the penalties upon such suspensions by the existing law, should make a satisfactory arrangement with the State Treasurer, by which he will be enabled to convert the current funds in the treasury and the balances standing to his credit in any solvent banks into specie as soon as necessary for the payment of the funded debt; that the solvent banks, which paid specie for all their liabilities immediately prior to the late general suspension, be required, under limitations and restrictions, to receive the notes of each other containing solvent, at par in payment of all debts. The banks, on assuming specie payments, to be relieved from this condition. For the relief of debtors, a provision should be made for an extension of time, on executions on judgments. An issue of relief of small denominations should not now be authorized, nor should the banks, during the suspension, be permitted to declare dividends exceeding 6 per cent. per annum.

He believes the moneyed institutions of the State are in a sound and solvent condition, and if the measures suggested be adopted all will be made right. In the House, before the reading of the message, a resolution was offered requiring the banks to remit an account concerning their condition ere the Legislature had debated upon after reading the message.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.

At the meeting at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday to consider the currency question, Mr. Henry, Bank Commissioner of Illinois, made a statement of the condition of the banks of that State, which was generally regarded as satisfactory. A committee was appointed to report on the subject to-morrow, and to advise the Legislature. The meeting adjourned without coming to a definite conclusion. At the meeting on receiving the Illinois currency at par stood a tie.

Previous to adjournment a resolution was passed to petition the Legislature to issue no more bonds at present, and create a sinking fund for the payment of the interest on those already issued.

Another meeting will be held at the Exchange to-day.

The suspension of Lucas & Co. created no excitement. The assets are ten times greater than the liabilities.

DETROIT, Oct. 6.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city has been placed under an injunction by the Attorney General.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.

At the instance of the Bank of Commissioners a temporary injunction has been laid upon the Western Bank at Springfield.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.

River unchanged. Money matters more unsettled. Exchange on the East firmer and tending upward, 5 premium generally asked. Weather clear at intervals. Thermometer 64.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.

There is a run on the Bank of Missouri, and the Boatmen's and German Savings Institutions. No evidence of a suspension yet. The regular banks are strong.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.

Voorhies, Griggs, & Co.'s suspension is announced, but it is supposed to be only temporary.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 6, M.

River 4 feet 6 inches by the pier mark and at a stand. Weather cloudy and mild.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6, M.

No change in any article; markets generally dull. Corn is offered at 40c without finding buyers. Whisky 10c, with a moderate demand.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, M.

Breadstuffs generally dull. Flour dull—Sales 6,000 bbls.; Wheat nominally quoted as before. Corn firm—mixed 1c better, at 70c. Pork dull—mess 25c lower, at \$22 50 @ \$22 75. Lard heavy. Whisky 10c lower, at 20c.

Chicago and Rock Island 55; Cumberland Coal 54; Illinois Central 54; Bonds 4; Michigan Southern 11; New York Central 51; Reading 28; Missouri 60s; La Crosse and Milwaukee 75; Galena and Chicago 78; Michigan Central 83 1/2; Erie 10 1/2; Cleveland and Toledo 24 1/2; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 25 1/2; Milwaukee and Mississippi 18.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.

Business is still restricted by the impossibility of selling exchange. Small sales of bills on New York have been made at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2. No sales of sterling have been reported. The cotton market is easier to-day, with sales of 1,200 bales. Prices, however, are too irregular to quote. The receipts have been 7,500 bales. Sales of red wheat at \$1 00 1/2.

NEW SUPPLIES.

A FULL supply of Robertson's Charles Fifth, Smith's Grove, Warren's Physical Geography, Loomis's Trigonometry and Logarithms, and Pasquelli's Manual of French Conversation, published by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Scientific American.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this valuable publication for the current year will be received until the 1st of January at the low price of \$1 40 per annum. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.—Country and City merchants are reminded that we have in store and are daily receiving a large and varied assortment of Hats, Caps, and Furs for the fall trade, all of which we pledge ourselves to sell as low as they can be bought in the United States.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

October.

GODEY AND GRAHAM for October. Price 20c. Received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

MARION, THE BALLOONIST.—A DARING AND RECKLESS ASCENSION.—Prof. Marion, the balloonist, made an ascension from the National Garden, Albany, yesterday afternoon. He had previously made three unsuccessful attempts to go up from that city. At five o'clock, the time advertised for his ascension, his balloon was only partially filled with gas, owing to the insufficiency of the volume through the pipes. Determined to redeem his promise, however, if possible, he got into the car, threw out his ballast, and ascended to the branches of an adjacent tree, where his balloon was caught and torn somewhat, and he descended. The rip was at once sewed up, and a little more gas let in through the throttle, when the Professor, considerably excited, as he always is about the time of an ascension, expressed his determination to go up at all hazards. Cutting off the ropes which held his wicker car, he tied them in a single knot under the balloon, and, climbing in among them, seated himself upon this knot, and in that manner went up, without either car or ballast; with no means of regulating his ascent or guarding against a sudden descent. When he was about two hundred feet above the ground, the knot seemed to turn under him, and he lurched forward so far that his cap fell off. His death seemed inevitable; but, clinging to the ropes, he recovered himself, and the ascent, so far as could be seen, passed off without accident. The balloon took a northeasterly course, and was seen from this city about six o'clock. It was on this morning that the Professor had landed some two miles back of our County House, and, having no ballast to regulate his descent, had been pretty badly bruised. We have not, however, been able to trace the rumor to any reliable source.

Troy Daily Times, Sept. 30.

Making a Levee on a Baby.—During the argument of the Lemmon case, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, a pretty-looking and well-dressed lady came into the court to recover the possession (by habeas corpus) of her baby, whom its wages. The nurse was present with the child and made a great clatter with her tongue, but the judges being all occupied in the negro affair, the case of the white child stood no chance. Some of the persons present advised her to commence a suit in the 2d District court for the recovery of the debt. This proposition suited her, she was prevailed upon to give up the child, and started off to see Judge O'Connor, of the 2d District court. In the mean time, the mother "replevined" the child and carried it home. Nursery returned in great wrath to find her "baby" levied" set aside by the skill and promptness of the mother.—N. Y. Mirror.

Singular Case.—The papers are publishing a strange account of a woman at Horicon, Warren county, N. Y., who has been sick since the 20th of September last, during which time she has not eaten any food. Indeed, since the 28th of June, 1855, she has not eaten more than enough for a single meal.

MEMORANDA.—Steamer Ella left Cairo on the 3d of October in the morning. Met steamer Goody Friends at Emporium; Diamond above Cass Island; Potomac at the Grand Chain; V. K. Stevenson at Wilkinson's bar; Minneka, J. H. Conn, and B. B. Barker at the Little Chain; Ensign and Henry Fitzhugh at Paduch; Monongahela Belle at Cottonwood bar; J. H. Done, Art. Traveler, and Dr. Kane all aground on Cumberland bar, and the Jacob Poe and Belle Creole lying to shore on the foot of Cumberland bar, waiting for their turn to start, so as to get aground. Met a boat at the foot of Stuart's Island, name unknown; S. R. Hibbert at the head of the Sisters. 4th. Met Hickman at Bell's landing; Monterey and another boat, name unknown, at Hurricane Island; Red Wing at Flint's bar; Jennie Gray aground at Battery Rock bar; W. Baird at Caseyville; City of Cairo at the mouth of Saline; Swallow at Slim Island; Acaia Cottage and LaCrosse at Mt. Vernon; Argo at the foot of Diamond Island; Met a boat below Evansville, name unknown, supposed to be the Cambridge; Princess at Newburg, supposed to be the Economy at Rome. Twenty-four inches water on Cumberland bar.

## CITY ORDINANCES, &C

#### AN ORDINANCE

Regulating payments of money which may be collected by the Marshal of the City Court or his deputies, and others, on account of fines in the City Court.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That whenever money shall be paid or collected in the City Court for account of fines, the same shall be forthwith paid over by the officer collecting the same into the hands of the agent or secretary of the Board of Trustees for the University and Public Schools of Louisville, and the receipt of said agent or secretary shall be a sufficient voucher for said officer.

ANDREW MONROE, P. B. C. C.  
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.  
E. D. WEATHERFORD, P. B. A.  
O. H. STRATTON, C. B. A.  
Approved Oct. 3, 1857.  
J. S. JONES, W. S. PILCHER, Mayor.

#### MODES DE PARIS.

MADAME A. JONES,

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

WOULD respectfully announce to her friends and customers of the city and its vicinity that, having just returned from the North with the largest and most complete assortment of

PARISIAN MILLINERY GOODS,

which for richness of material and elegance of style cannot be excelled, she will be prepared to offer for their inspection an elegant selection of

FALL DRESS HATS.

Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Trimmings of Robes, Wreaths, Head-Dresses, Coiffures, Dress Caps, with large variety of Fine Feathers, Plumes, &c.

MADAME J., having spent much time and pains in her endeavors to select an elegant stock, feels assured that her present will surpass all her previous efforts to please the most refined taste.

All orders faithfully and promptly filled, and on reasonable terms.

#### Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for thirty years, and for the last four in this city, has removed his Dispensary to next door to the Exchange, Third street, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or impure food. His long experience and successful practice lead him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured, and every vestige of the disease perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

STRICTLY of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a strict cure exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMI-NAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the neglect of the disease, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. Satisfactory results in every case. Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening.

1857.

#### FALL IMPORTATIONS.

MARTIN & PENTON,

46 FOURTH ST.

#### RICH FALL DRESS GOODS.

ELEGANT SILK ROBES.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS.

CLOTH TOURISTS or DRESSERS.



## EVENING BULLETIN.

**HARVESTING CORN.**—There is much corn that from the lateness of the season will be liable to be injured by the frost unless we are unusually favored by a very warm fall season. A frost hard enough to kill the blades does the corn much more injury than it appears; the grains will be light and chaffy, and will lack nourishment to such a degree that if badly frosted it will require double the quantity to make a pound of pork.

To avoid this, the safest method is to cut up and stock the corn, as by this process the grain continues to be nourished by the juices of the stalk, and is in a great measure protected from the frost. The fodder will amply repay the labor of cutting up, and a much larger amount of good manure may be made. Where the corn is fully mature in the field before the autumn frost may be expected, and where the rough food and manure are not considered an equivalent for the labor of cutting up, it may be allowed to remain till the usual gathering time, but not so by any means safely if the corn is not well ripened.

**SAVING SEED CORN.**—The experience of the two past seasons shows the importance of selecting seed corn and preserving it carefully. Farmers who have planted the corn taken promiscuously from their crib at planting time have found, by sad experience, that the dry summer, the early frost, the severe winter, or all these causes combined have so affected the vitality of their corn that they have had to replant.

Now is the time to select your seed corn, either by going through your standing corn and marking the ears you wish to plant, or when you cut up your corn direct your hands to leave your seed corn standing, that it may mature perfectly.

FAIRFIELD, IOWA, Sept. 12, 1857.

Mr. Geo. Steele, Dear Sir: I think it was Franklin who said that the man who caused two blades of grass to grow where there had been but one was a public benefactor; and, as I am well convinced that the introduction of the Hungarian Grass will be of great public benefit, I hasten to answer your inquiries in relation to it.

The Hungarian Grass is somewhat like the Millet in appearance; the straw is of a green color, and the seed is smaller than the straw is almost as sweet as the sugar corn stalk. It yields from three to six tons to the acre, and some say it will yield two crops to the season if sown early. I know that after the first crop the pasturage is abundant—equal to the Kentucky bluegrass. It can be sown early or late; it can be put into the ground after other spring work is done, with the certainty of a good crop. If sown thick, the straw is of fine quality. One bushel of seed will sow three acres. It is an annual grass, and must be sown every spring. This is an objection when compared with timothy and clover, but the certainty of a good crop and the abundance of it amply compensate for all extra labor. The seed is rich in oil, nutritious, and tastes, when chewed, not unlike beechnuts. The stalk has a juicy sweetness that horses and cattle seem fond of. Put good timothy and Hungarian hay into a manger and they will choose the Hungarian and leave the other. This proves their appreciation of its superior nutritious qualities. Stock will keep in good order all winter fed on this grass alone.

Of its origin and history I know but little. The first we hear of it is in Monroe county, Iowa, three years ago, but who knows how it came there? From thence it spread into the adjoining counties. I have reason to believe that it came from the Patent Office, that the Hungarians did not introduce it into our State, and that some shrewd man who knew the value of a name first named it "Hungarian;" and I may say, in truth, that it will add to our agricultural wealth hundreds for every one dollar given to Kosuth. I believe that the Hon. Charles Mason, late Commissioner of Patents, knows its origin and true name. That it is very productive and of great value is the uniform testimony of all who have cultivated it. It has been raised a single doubt expressed by those who have raised and fed it for three seasons. It stands the drought well. We have here a dry season; timothy and clover are very light, almost nothing, while the Hungarian is good. There are, no doubt, some objections to this grass: it may be found to exhaust the soil too much, but not more than oats. It is so heavy that it takes labor to cure it. Some of our farmers bind it into bundles as they do oats. It yields from 20 to 30 bushels of seed to the acre. There was much of it sown in this county last spring. One man has 30 acres, another 18, and many from 2 to 12 acres.

I have said and may say to give you confidence in it, and I will only add that in my opinion it is the very thing we need to make stock-raising a paying business in Iowa, and I look forward to the time, not long distant, when it will become a common crop in Iowa and in other States where stock-raising is an object.

The illustrious Sancho Panza loved sleep, and thought it a great invention; and I can say "blessed be the man" who first discovered Hungarian grass.

Yours truly,  
C. S. C.

Remarks.—The above is handed us by a correspondent of Mr. Steele for publication. We know nothing about the Hungarian grass, but, from the description and from information obtained from other sources, we are disposed to think it nothing more or less than German millet. It is evidently valuable in the section of country where it has been tested.

Since writing the above we find the following in the Ohio Cultivator:

**Hungarian Grass.**—A correspondent from Mahaska county, Iowa, sends us a specimen of grass which is called the Hungarian grass, of which he says:

"It is a heavy but not tough grass, with an average height of three feet, with long and numerous blades. The head you see yields largely, and I am of the opinion it is one among the best grasses that can be raised for horses or cattle. Its yield will be from 2 to 4 tons per acre. In this latitude sown from 1st to 10th of June, about one peck of seed to the acre, the same process as putting in oats. Harvest from 10th to 25th of August. The seed is worth from \$3 to \$5 per bushel. Horses or cattle will leave good timothy hay to eat it."

We received a paper of seed of this grass from Bro. Wilson of the Iowa Farmer last spring, which we had sown on the 7th of July. It has made a very luxuriant growth, stooping out from the root and shooting from the joints of the main stem. We find it is the old German millet (*Panicum Germanicum*), which is raised in Europe as a scarcity crop, and is of course an annual, like other millet, and will not make a permanent stand.

**ON TRANSPLANTING TREES.**—The proper season for transplanting varies with different cultivators. Many prefer autumn planting, and the reason they give is this: when trees are planted in autumn, they say the ground becomes better settled about the roots of the tree, and they are then enabled to throw out fibres in the spring. I greatly prefer spring planting for nearly all varieties of trees, for this reason: if planted in the fall, very soon after setting out, the trees have the heavy fall rains, which renders the loose earth around the tree a perfect mortar, and the wind blows the tree to and fro, making a circle or hole around the tree externally about three inches from the trunk, all round, which freezes hard at night, and presents in the morning a rocky wall around the tree, and as the hole is about six inches larger than the collar of the tree, it chafes off the bark around the collar, and unless some manure is placed by it, the frost will extend down around the tree and freeze the small roots. The season for planting on the banks of the Hudson varies from the first of November to the first of December for autumn planting, and from the first of April to the fifteenth of May for spring planting. I, for many reasons, do all my planting in the spring, except for apple trees, and as they are so very hardy, autumn planting will answer full as well, or perhaps better for that tree.

The following brief rules may be some guide to those who have not had any experience in setting

out trees: 1st. Never plant a tree unless the ground has been first well pulverized. To plant trees in holes, as many persons do, is almost fatal to their growth. 2d. Deep planting is a great error in this country, and more trees die from this than any other cause. They may thrive for a year or two, but soon die, and apparently without any cause. The fibrous or surface roots should not be more than an inch and a half or two inches below the surface of the ground. 3d. Commence planting by taking out the earth to a foot or more in depth, and of sufficient width to admit all the roots without crowding, breaking, or bending them. If the soil is poor, compost, well-decayed, rotten manure, wood ashes, or a little lime (if the tree planted is apple or pear), may be thrown advantageously into the bottom of the hole below the roots. Then filling in among the roots with earth well mixed with fine compost manure, using the hand to scatter it well among the smallest fibres, and do not leave any large holes under the tree to act as miniature cisterns. 4th. Before planting, prune all the roots that have been injured in removal with a sharp knife, but do not cut them off with a dull spade, as many do; shorten such roots as are too long, and take out those that are too much crowded; avoid injury or cutting any of the small fibres. 5th. Prune the top and branches of the tree in proportion, or rather more in proportion to the pruning done to the roots. 6th. Fill the earth firmly in, and around the roots. Do not shake the tree up any—giving it a few shakes at its base will be sufficient. Fill the holes up carefully and do not throw too much ground in at once. If dry weather ensues, a safflower of water may be given to each tree, and the soil around the tree could be then slightly carted over to prevent evaporation. If hot and dry weather succeed during the season, then mulch with coarse straw manure, which is best, or straw, hay, leaves, &c. In Europe—but a custom seldom thought of in the United States—before planting an orchard the ground is thoroughly subsoiled or trench plowed to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet, and we consider it the first and most important operation in the preparation of ground for an orchard, unless the soil be so gravely as to render this process useless. It is impossible for a tree to flourish when it is surrounded by a thick sod. When a tree is situated in land covered with grass, a rich compost of earth (muck) and manure should be dug in around the tree, care being taken that no unmixt manure comes in contact with the roots of the tree. The ground should be kept mellow about the roots until the tree has obtained considerable size, by spading or forking in with a flat pronged potato fork around each tree three times during the growing season, but in no two years, but in a season of growth is not desirable at that season. The fine manure should be forked in, in the fall of the year. Do not use too coarse manure, or you will have plenty of mice to pay your trees a visit in the winter season, unless protected by the tins mentioned in a letter of mine in a back number of this journal; if they are thus protected the manure may be as coarse as you please, and as much as you please, and can be then left on the surface in a heap around the tree till spring and the juices of the manure will rush down around the roots, and you will see a wonderful difference in the growth of your trees the following spring. In attending to the preceding suggestions, I feel assured that the cultivator will be amply repaid for any extra trouble or expense, by the consequent increased growth, beauty and productiveness of the tree. And whoever will follow the above to the letter will not be one of those who are now often heard to exclaim, "He who plants pears, plants for his heirs." I will conclude with the number of trees that can be planted on an acre of ground at various distances apart.

At 4 feet each way.....	2,720
" 5 " " "..... <td>1,742</td>	1,742
" 6 " " "..... <td>1,200</td>	1,200
" 8 " " "..... <td>680</td>	680
" 10 " " "..... <td>430</td>	430
" 12 " " "..... <td>325</td>	325
" 15 " " "..... <td>200</td>	200
" 20 " " "..... <td>135</td>	135
" 25 " " "..... <td>110</td>	110
" 30 " " "..... <td>70</td>	70
" 30 " " "..... <td>50</td>	50

Country Gentlemen.

**HARVESTING CORN.**—Corn is one of our most important crops, and we feel its value is not properly understood. All great and common business are apt to be undervalued. According to the census of 1850, the corn crop of the United States in 1849 was 591,586,053 bushels, and the wheat crop of the same year 104,799,230 bushels. Since that time the increase, we think, has been in favor of corn, for the destruction of wheat by the midge, in some of the best wheat-growing districts, has tended to discourage its growth and increase that of corn. Corn is one of our most valuable staples for export, and is the basis of the immense quantities of beef and pork made in the rural districts, and, finding its way to our populous cities, feeds the hungry and non-producing millions, supplies the army and navy of our own country, and is found in the markets of Europe. Its value, however, is not to be calculated by dollars and cents. It seems to have been created and especially adapted to the wants of this country. As soon as the forest trees are cut down corn is planted by the pioneer settler, and it grows luxuriantly among the roots and stumps, furnishing a healthy and abundant support both for "man and beast." The prairies, as soon as "broken up," are planted generally with corn, and this "sod corn," as it is called, in about three months, yields a crop that pays for "breaking." It grows a good store of bread for family support, fodder for cattle, and a good surplus for sale, with the proceeds of which fencing and other improvements may be made. Corn is emphatically the poor man's crop.

Corn in this section was much injured by the cold, wet spring; and low, undrained fields it became necessary to plow up and plant with buckwheat, or some other crop. Many and earnest were the discussions among our best farmers, up to about the middle of July, as to the probabilities of ripening corn this season under the most favorable circumstance. The warm weather during the latter part of July and early in August, however, gave forward the crop with astonishing rapidity, and in two weeks more, without frost, will place it beyond danger.

In our northern climate the whole season is required to ripen corn, and it is often injured by early frosts in the fall. The same difficulty is felt in some of the extensive corn growing districts of the West. The ripening of corn may be hastened by cutting off the tops above the ears, but we have no doubt this earlier ripening is obtained at the expense of the crop, as the sap which nourishes it is obtained from the earth, and passes through the stem to the leaves, where it is prepared for conversion into grain. Many of the leaves that thus digest the food for the corn are above the ears, and it is believed generally that it is on its passage downward that the change of sap into grain principally takes place. It must, therefore, be very evident that the removal of any large portion of the leaves before the ears are perfectly formed deprives them of their natural supply of nourishment. When the tassel only is taken off, although no evil would be likely to result, the benefit is at least small.

Where the season will permit it, there is no better way for the grain than allowing them to grow untouched until fully ripe. The stalks by this method lose somewhat of their value for fodder. As a general rule, we think the best method is to cut the corn at the surface of the ground when the grain has become glazed or hard upon the outside, put immediately into stooks, and when sufficiently dried the corn and stalks can be separated and secured. By this plan the grain is in a great measure protected from early frosts, as frosts that would materially injure it if allowed to remain standing will not affect it in the stook. When cut in this way we have no doubt the grain appropriates to its use a portion of the sap already in the plant, and the plant may absorb additional matter from the atmosphere to aid in its perfection.

The time of cutting corn is a matter of great importance. If cut too early, shrinkage is the consequence, and it loses weight and nutrition, and if allowed to remain in the ground until after frost, unless fully ripe, the sap becomes vitiated, and great loss of both grain and stalks is the effect. It is better to cut too early than to run too great a risk; and where appearances indicate severe weather, harvesting should commence at once. Corn, though but slightly glazed, if cut and laid evenly at the butts, bound and set up in small stooks, will ripen. Last November we saw hundreds of acres of unripe corn stand-

ing on the prairies in Illinois, among which the cattle were roaming at pleasure, which we doubt not might have been saved if this precaution had been taken.

There are various simple plans for shocking corn, and the following sent us by a correspondent in Michigan seems well worthy of attention. First thrust together the tops of four adjacent hills in the form of the letter X, and then cut and set up the corn in the angles so formed. No other support is needed for the corn until the shock is finished, and when properly tied it will weather any storm. The four hills left standing at the outskirts of the shock act like the stays to a mast, and being well rooted in terra firma will support it most efficiently. By this plan there is a cavity left in the centre of the shock which facilitates the drying of the corn, and is much better in this respect than the compact form with a hill of green corn in the centre. Taking six rows, with 36 hills to the shock, is most convenient. The cry last spring went out through all the land that the cattle in many sections were suffering and dying for want of food, actually starving to death. To say nothing of the loss, how painful must such a state of things be to every humane man. The coming winter may be more severe and of longer continuance even than the last. Every corn stalk should be cured properly and stored carefully away. More than enough coarse fodder was wasted last fall to have prevented all the want and suffering of the following spring. Many who at the time were glad to obtain hay at \$40 to \$50 a ton to save the lives of their stock, were only repaying the reward of their own folly. The well profit by the teachings of experience.—*Rural New Yorker.*

**SUGAR AND THE SORGHUM.**—We have received from Dr. A. A. Hayes the following abstract of an interesting paper read by him on the above subject before the Scientific Association at Montreal: So rapidly has chemical science progressed of late that the term "sugar" has now become a generic name for a class of bodies with the most marked diversities of sensible characters and composition. We have sugars which are sweet, others which are slightly sweet, and some destitute of sweetness; some are fermentable, others do not undergo this change; some are fluid, more are solid.

Adopting cane sugar as the most important kind from certain inherent qualities, we find its sources abundant, but not numerous. So far as observation has extended, production by a plant is definite; a change of locality, where accompanied by a marked change in the habit of the plant, does not alter essentially the nature of the sugar it produces. Thus the cane of Louisiana rarely matures and is an annual, while in the soil and climate of Cuba it endures a life of thirty or even sixty years. The juice of our southern plant always contains more soluble alkaline and earthy salts than is found in the cane of Cuba, but its sugar is secreted as cane sugar. The juice of the sugar beet, of watermelons, and a large number of tropical fruits, the sap of the maple and date palm, afford cane sugar. In these juices and sap, when concentrated by desiccation in the case of the plants, it always appears in regular, brilliant crystals, of a prismatic form, clear and colorless; distinctly indicating a vital force in the plant, separating it from other proximate principles and leaving it in its assigned place pure.

The class of sugars next in importance includes, under the general term glucose, a number of sugars having varied characters, which should be separately grouped. Among them are the sugars of fruits, seeds, and grasses; those produced in the animal system, and the artificial sugars made from starch, grains, and sawdust. The varieties of glucose are both solid and semi-fluid. When solid the organic tendency to rounded surfaces is generally seen. The semi-fluid forms often manifest a disposition to become solid on exposure to the air, and they then experience a molecular change, which produces crystals having new relations to polarized light and different physical and chemical characters.

Individuals of the class are easily distinguished from each other, and most clearly and remarkably from cane sugar. The plants producing the natural glucose sugars mature their cells as perfectly as those producing cane sugar, and the secretion can be found as distinctly isolated from other principles as cane sugar is even when the glucose is semi-fluid. Hence we are able to determine by microscopic observations, aided by chemical tests, the presence and kind of sugar in the tissues or sap, of a plant, often without incurring the risk of a change of properties through the chemical means adopted for withdrawing the sugar. The *Sorghum vulgare*, or saccharatum, belongs to the tribe including grasses. The unsuccessful attempts made to crystallize sugar from the juice of the *Sorghum*, produced in different climates of our country last year, indicated that it contained no cane sugar, or that the presence of some detrimental matter in the expressed juice destroyed the crystallizable character of cane sugar. My observations, commenced after I had obtained several specimens of the *Sorghum*, and have been continued on the semi-fluid sugar, likewise from different parts of the United States, with uniform results.

When a recent shaving of the partially dried pith of the matured stalks of the *Sorghum* is examined by the microscope, we observe the sugar cells filled with semi-fluid sugar. After exposure to air it is often possible to distinguish some crystalline forms in the fluid sugar. These grains, after being washed, cease to present a clear crystalline character, and have the hardness and general appearance of *dry fruit sugar*. The most curious trials I could make failed in detecting cane sugar in any samples of the *Sorghum* stalks, or in the samples of sugar, including one made by Col. Peters in Georgia, prepared under the most careful management. I must therefore conclude, that the *Sorghum* cultivated in this country does not secrete cane sugar or true sugar; its saccharine matter being purely glucose in a semi-fluid form.—*Scientific American.*

**CHEAP! CHEAP!**—We have some Ladies' Bronze Buckin and Half Gallons and French Morocco Half Gallons for sale at less than cost to close them out.

**A Large Arrival of Superb Fancy Dry Goods, Laces, Embroideries, &c., RECEIVED THIS MORNING BY EXPRESS AT C. DUVAL & CO'S.**

No. 537 Main street.

WE are in receipt of several cases containing a variety of styles of rich Fancy Dry Goods for the present season—Ladies' Dress Silks (entirely new designs), Muslin de Laine (plain and figured, high colors), Embroideries in Capes, Collars, &c., with shawls, Scarfs, Cloaks, and all other articles usually found in the best-regulated Dry Goods houses, with a full assortment of every class of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods. We invite the special attention of all purchasers, as we will offer every inducement in the style and prices of our stock.

C. DUVAL & CO., 537 Main st., opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

**Books of the Presbyterian Board of Publication.**

**OUR Friends in Heaven, or the Mutual Recognition of the Redeemed in Glory Demonstrated.** 4c.  
Our Theology in its Developments, by E. P. Humphrey D. 20c.  
Aunt Ruth, or Perseus, not Forsaken. 35c.  
The Little Girl's Treasury of Precious Things. 35c.  
Capes, Collars, &c., with shawls, Scarfs, Cloaks, and all other articles usually found in the best-regulated Dry Goods houses, with a full assortment of every class of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods. We invite the special attention of all purchasers, as we will offer every inducement in the style and prices of our stock.

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**JOHN KJITS & CO.**  
Strangers visiting the city are invited to call and examine our large assortment of fine goods, consisting of fine WATCHES, elegant JEWELRY, and beautiful styles of SILVER WARE, all of which were bought at the lowest cash prices, and we can offer inducements to all those who wish to purchase. Call and examine styles and prices. Sign of the Golden Eagle. Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

**Musical Instruments at Wholesale.**  
Just received a direct importation from the manufacturers—No. 1. 5 cases Italian and French Violins, all prices; 5 cases French and Spanish Guitars, all styles. 2. 4 cases best French Accordeons, Flutinas, and Polkas; 2 do Flutes, Clarinetos, Flageolots, &c. 3 do best French sax Horns, Cornets, Bugles, and Stage Horns. 4. Italian, French, and English Guitar, Violin, and Violoncello strings. The above goods are the best we have ever been able to offer to the trade. Purchasers should call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. D. P. FAULDS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical Goods, 539 Main st., between Second and Third.

**ESPECIAL NOTICE!**  
TO strangers and others visiting Louisville—we would call their attention to our large and well-selected stock of Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, which we have made to order by the best manufacturers East. To those wishing anything in our line, we are enabled to offer better goods and at less prices than those who get their goods in this market. Buyers will compare their interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere. OWEN & WOOD, 485 Market st., one door above Third.

**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale and retail at No. 63 Third street by A. McBRIDE.**

**AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,** from the finest factory to the lowest price, for sale by A. McBRIDE.

**GENT'S FINE CALF, KIP, AND THICK BOOTS** just received from the manufacturer and for sale cheap for cash at OWEN & WOOD'S Shoe Emporium.

**MECHANICS' TOOLS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE**—All the late improvements for sale by A. McBRIDE.

**LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES** of every variety received at OWEN & WOOD'S.

**PORTABLE FORGES**—For Jewellers, Copper-smiths, Millers, Planters, Rail-Road Builders, and every mechanic who needs a Smithshop in complete order. Also a general assortment of Mechanics' Tools wholesale and retail by A. McBRIDE, No. 63 Third street, between Market and Main, where every thing in the Hardware line may always be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

**THE best display** of fine watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods is at the store of FLETCHER & BENNETT, 483 Main street, where strangers and citizens are enabled to compare our assortment of fine Gold and Silver Lever Watches, fine Jewellery, Silver spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Cups, Goblets, &c., of the most fashionable style and at the lowest prices. FLETCHER & BENNETT, 483 Main st.

**NEW JEWELRY**—A splendid assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of Jewellery just received and for sale by FLETCHER & BENNETT, 483 Main st.

**NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF FINE**

**Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,** including all grades in the finer order of

**CARPETING, Floor Oil-Cloths,**

Of all widths, CURTAIN MATERIAL, &c., &c., Just received by C. DUVAL & CO., 537 Main street.

**WE take pleasure** in calling the attention of strangers and citizens to our large and varied stock in the above goods, confident it will be found equal in extent and variety to any in the country. Call and examine. Conducting our business under the one price system, secures to purchasers a full equivalent. C. DUVAL & CO., Main st., Opposite Bank of Kentucky.

**COUNTRY MERCHANTS** will find in our warehouse a large and complete assortment of Hats, Caps, and Furs, for Fall trade. Call and examine. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street.

**TO-DAY the elegant Fall Style of Dress Hats** will be introduced by the manufacturers, Hayes, Craig, & Co., who have taken the premium at the World's Fair. They have no superiors, and but few equals, as Hatters.

**PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street,** introduce their Fall style Dress Hats this day.

**COUNTRY MERCHANTS** will please bear in mind that everything new and at all desirable in the Hat and Cap line can be had of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., as good terms as any Eastern City.

**OUR FALL STYLES** of Soft Hats, for men and boys, are the most becoming and comfortable that we have ever had—the quality the very best. HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

**SOFT HATS FOR GENTS,** something extra fine, just received at the fashionable hat establishment of PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

**BOYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH AND VELVET CAPS,** Fall styles, just received by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street.

**THE LADIES** will find the handsomest stock of Riding Hats ever seen now at HAYES, CRAIG, & CO'S, whose taste is unrivaled in that line of goods.

**WATCHES BY EXPRESS.** My stock of Gold and Silver Watches is now very complete, an additional supply having just been received by express. I think an examination of them will prove more satisfactory than to see a description in print. Call at WM. KENDRICK'S, 71 Third st.

**SILVER WARE AT WM. KENDRICK'S** 71 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE. My stock of Silver Ware is now unusually full, having just made large additions, most of which are made to order, and all warranted good as to variety, style, and workmanship. Call and examine for values taken in Exchange. aug 29 djk&w

**Fine Watches.** RICH AND BEAUTIFUL JEWELRY—NEW STYLES—SILVER AND PLATED WARE.—Our stock of watches, of the above goods is very complete. We have lately received a large lot of Watches, also many new and beautiful styles of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, of every description, and the best quality. We would invite special attention to our stock. JAS. I. LEMON & CO., Main st., bet. Second and Third.

**FALL FASHION FOR 1857.** On Saturday next, 29th inst., we will introduce to the public our Louisville Fall Fashion for 1857, also on same day New York, Philadelphia, and Paris styles for 1857. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

**FALL FASHIONS.** On Saturday, the 29th of August, HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. will introduce their FALL STYLE OF DRESS HATS for 1857.

**A New Book by Peter Bayne, M. A.** ESSAYS in Biography and Criticism, by Peter Bayne, D. D., M. A. 81 25. Sermons on Special Occasions, by Rev. John Harris, D. D. 81. The Church of Christ, by Edward Arthur Litton, M. A. 81 25. Lilla Ada, the Jewish Convent, an Authentic Memoir. 35c. Plantation Sermons, by Rev. A. F. Dickinson, of Charleston, S. C. 40c. The Christian Doctrine of Slavery, by Rev. Geo. D. Armstrong, D. D. 35c. The Social Psalmist. 40c. The Juvenile Psalmist. 30c. The Presbyterian Psalmist. 75c. For sale by A. DAVIDSON, Third street, near Market.

## NEW ARRIVAL.

**French China and Fine Cut Glass Ware.** Arrived, a new and beautiful stock of new styles of French China Dining, Tea, and Toilet Sets, decorated, gilt, and plain white, Cut and Pressed Bohemian Glassware in great variety, Silver-plated Castors, Waiters, Lamps, &c. For sale very low for cash by JAS. I. LEMON & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

**Best Pearl Iron-Stone China Ware.** For sale Howard, Union, and Wm. Lord, we have received a large stock of the very best white Iron-Stone China Ware, consisting of Dining, Tea, and Breakfast, Toilet Sets, also Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Pitchers, Bakers, Tureens, &c., directly imported by us from the best-shore potteries and for sale lower than elsewhere in the city. JAS. I. LEMON & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

**Selling Out Below Cost!** A. PRENTZ, having made arrangements to go into a different business, now offers to sell his entire stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and FANCY GOODS at below cost. He has determined to make a clean sweep. His assortment embraces the latest styles and improvements. The stock of Spectacles are of known importation, and the largest stock in the city. Gent's full-jeweled Gold Lever Hunting Watches from \$35 up; Gent's full-jeweled Silver Lever Hunting Watches from \$25 up; Gent's Gold Chains, 55c. per; Gold Lockets from \$1 up; Fine Coral Sets from \$10 up; Gold Silver Studs from \$1 up; Gold Breast-Pins from 75c. up; Gold Pen and Extension Holders from 55c. up; Gold Ear Bobs from 50c. up; Gold Spectacles, fine, from \$3.50 up; Silver do, do, from \$1 up; Steel do, do, from 25c. up; German Silver Spectacles from 15c. up; One-day Clocks from \$1.25 up; Eight-day Clocks from \$4.50 up.

At the sign of the Big Spectacles, On the north side of Market st., between Fourth and Fifth sts.

**M. B. SWAIN, Merchant Tailor,** NO. 450 JEFFERSON STREET, (Opposite Owen's Hotel), LOUISVILLE, KY.

**MECHANICAL TOYS**—Locomotives, Steamboats, Horse and Buggy, Gears (2, 3, and 4 horses), and many other new styles Toys never before brought to this market. Call and see them at W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

**FOR FALL SALES—1857.** W. W. TALBOT, 98 FOURTH STREET, is now in receipt of a large stock of Fancy Goods, Baskets, and Toys, to which he respectfully asks the attention of strangers and citizens.

**FANCY BASKETS**—A splendid assortment of Fancy Baskets, embracing the celebrated Berlin Baskets and Sails, Flower, Card, and Work Baskets for sale at low rates by W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

**Another fresh arrival at the St. Charles.** OYSTERS! OYSTERS! AND VENISON By the American Express Co.

**JUST received 3,000 Prime's Bay Oysters,** the finest of the season, also some fine Venison, which we are prepared to serve up in the finest style and on shortest notice. CRUMP & WELSH, Fifth st., between Main and Market.

**FRANGIPANNI, THE ETERNAL PERFUME**—This is a new and delightful perfume for sale by W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

**SILVER PITCHERS AND GOBLET TO MATCH** at JAS. I. LEMON & CO'S, Main st., bet. Second and Third.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF THE LATEST STYLES**—We have been receiving some beautiful goods. JAS. I. LEMON & CO., Main st., bet. Second and Third.

**PLATED WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION** at JAS. I. LEMON & CO'S, Main st., bet. Second and Third.

**Le Bon Ton.** PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS. This Excelsior Book of Fashions for September is received by the agents at 84 Fourth street. CRUMP & WELSH.

**INTERESTING NEW BOOKS.** MARION HARLAND'S new book, *Men Side*, 81 25. Grace Amber, by Mrs. C. W. Denison, author of *Home Pictures*, *What Not*, &c. 81 25. Temperance Lectures, by the Rev. Dr. Nott, LL. D., President of Union College. 81. Floral Home, or First Years in Minnesota, with portrait and illustrations, by Harriet E. Bishop. 81. Nothing to Wear, an apostrophe to the illustrated, 50c. Nothing to Do, an accompaniment to Nothing to Wear, with illustrations by the author. 50c. Essays in Biography and Criticism, by Rev. Peter Bayne, M. A. 81 25. Posthumous works of Rev. John Harris, D. D., author of the *Great Teacher*, and *Great Commission*. 81. The Pictures from a Pastor's Note Book, by Rev. Robt. Turnbull, D. D. 81. Philosophy of Skepticism and Ultraism, by the author of *The Power of Salvation*. 81. New books received daily by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.